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## Business Notices.

Persons of sedentary habits undergo more riess strain on the nervous system. Liquid Bread over-umes this, and acids new life and vigor. Give it a trial, recers and druggias seep it.

## New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1886.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Chambertain on Irish land purchase; and John Bright on Parliamentary independence. French Princes as exiles. === Hobart Pacha's burial.

Congness. - Both branches in session. - Sent. ate: Mr. Beck's bill concerning railroad attorneys reconsidered. - House: A day of filibustering; appropriation bills delayed. === Seven more vetoes by the President, \_\_\_\_ The case of Captain Beecher, = Commissioner Black's charges and Proofs.
Domestic.-Strike of Lake Shore switchmen in

Chicago. — One jurer secured for the trial of the Anarchists. — Commencement at Union, Princeton, Rutgers, Hebart, Wesleyan, and other colleges; address by Senator Warner Miller at Union College, === Damage by hall in the Northwest, === 1 ispute among the members of the Civil Service Commission. - Marriage of William F. Weld in Boston, - David Davis's condition unchanged. - Celebration of the 250th birthday of Provid nce, = State Senate nominations ir Vermont.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Wilzig convicted of extorting money from Theiss, ==== Mr. Squire answered the criticisms on the Fifth-ave, pavement. A swindler's scheme discovered in time. — Justice Stanley Matthews mar-=== Lawrence D. Kiernan dend Graduating exercises of St. John's College and several public schools. = A mate of a brig killed by a seaman, - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar 6412 grains, 75.75 cents. \_\_\_\_ Stocks dull and higher, closing steady. THE WEATHER-Indications for to-day: Cloudy, with stationary temperature and light rain. Temperature vesterday Hignest, 65°; lowest, 60°

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE n ailed to them, posts aid, for 75 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TELEUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

Experience does not seem to have been of have started another strike, though they lost | to be obliged to lead such a set of creatures. much and profited nothing by the last one. Their unprovoked attacks on peaceful workmen indicate the injustice of their cause.

Brooklyn is profiting largely from the Bridge. House of Representatives refuses to make an appropriation for a suitable building for the Government offices in that growing city. Perhans Brooklyn will learn in time that it cannot expect fair treatment from a House controlled by Southern brigadiers.

The report that under the new Administration licenses as Indian traders have been made matters of merchandise seems to be borne out by the reply sent to the Senate yesterday by the Interior Department. Twelve traders were refused a renewal of license because of alleged charges, and twenty-nine met with similar refusals though no charges of any kind were made against them. It is well that the Senate has ordered an investigation of this

The faith of the Canadian Secretary of State in the Administration of President Cleveland is a touching tribute to its course on the fishery question. This Canadian Minister said in Montreal yesterday that while the question might involve serious complications, yet he "had faith in President Cleveland," Since the President endeavored to assist the Canadians in getting a new Fishery Commission nothing has happened apparently to shake their faith in him. It may be their misfortune, but the American fishermen do not share that faith.

Senator Miller, in his address at Union College yesterday, gave the graduating class some excellent advice. Young men, just leaving college, are too apt to be indifferent to their duties as citizens, and to feel that political parties are organizations to be shunned. Mr. Miller sought to correct this grave mistake. He emphasized the fact that it is only through the agency of political parties that principles and policies can be carried into execution. The Mugwump method of "purifying a party" by deserting and defeating it, at the sacrifice of principle, was properly denounced.

A needed lesson was taught to the friends of the boycott yesterday in the conviction of one of the men who helped to extort \$1,000 from the proprietor of a concert-hall because he refused to accede to the demands of the Central Labor Union. If the Socialists and labor reformers who think that the boycott is a necessary and efficient agent in enforcing the rights of workingmen as against the employers of labor are wise, they will not let this lesson go unheeded. The conviction of Wilzig is likely to be followed by the conviction of his associates in this organized attempt at robbery.

The Democrats wasted another day in the House yesterday in the double attempt to bring on a tariff discussion and to stop the passage of bills to pension Union soldiers, Mr. Morrisou's proposed new rule to attach to each pension bill a revenue clause would open the door to tariff and other amendments that would be sure to defeat pension legislation. This appears to the assertion that the act proves the weakness be what the Democrats want. They rushed of the republic, it is true in precisely the same through the House, under a suspension of the rules, the Mexican pension bill, which would principally beneat ex-Confederate soldiers, and | dom proved the weakness of the monarchy. It how they want to change the rules to defeat all further pension legislation. That bill gives a ment has a perfect right to take, and even if

ask for a pension for every man who served in the Union Army. It is only proposed to pension disabled and dependent veterans. But the Democrats are apparently united in the effort to prevent such legislation. Having secured control of the Government, they show their animosity as a party to the Union veterans. The Republicans have done well in preventing so far the success of this Democratic trick.

The Democratic members of the Pan-Electric Committee have agreed, it is reported, to whitewash the Pan-Electric statesmen. In the face of the evidence taken by the committee it will be surprising if even a Democratic committee has the face to present such a report. The contract signed by the officers of the Pan-Electric and National Improved Companies, by which they agreed-in advance of any public action by the Department of Justice -to bring a suit in the name of the Government, is enough of itself to prove the guilt of the accused. But with the influence of the Administration openly exerted in behalf of these speculative statesmen it is, perhaps, too much to expect a majority report based on the facts as

MR. MORRISON'S PREDICAMENT.

Mr. Morrison needs sympathy. He is more frank and manly than his party, and was doubtless profoundly ashamed of his associates when he was forced to make lame excuses for their double dealing, in the debate on Tuesday. What a melancholy predicament-spokesman of n set of cowardly deceivers, who stole into office and power by cheating the country! It only rubs salt into open and bleeding wounds when Mr. Randall mentions that he, being known as a Protectionist, was continually besought, during the last campaign, to deliver protective Democratic speeches in Eastern districts, in order to help his party through and lift Congressional candidates out of the mire, present instance the interests of American and that the free-trade leaders had not been invited to speak in those districts. What a cruel thing the trath is sometimes!

Poor Mr. Morrison, at the head of four-fifths of the Democratic House, knows that he has behind him the kind of men who consented to filch a Presidential victory by false pretences. It was never Mr. Morrison's wish that the party should thus dishonor itself. He wanted to lands, and so the corporations will find themspeak out, like an honest man, in the national platform. But the scared creatures who then litigation and they will bring pressure upon made up certain of the Democratic delegations did not dare to utter the truth. They insisted on | premises. having a platform which they could pretend was for protection in New-York, Connecticut and New-Jersey, while Mr. Watterson could pretend it was for free trade in Kentucky, and Mr. Morrison in Illinois. The result is that Mr. Randall now boldly asserts that President Cleveland would not have been elected if the platform had not been so contrived that Democrats could pretend to be protectionists in Eastern States, while Mr. Morrison contemptuously records his belief that an honest and manly appeal to the people on a free-trade platform would have fared better.

The facts are with Mr. Randall. The party did make believe that it was in favor of protection. Its platform was meant to help that deception. President Cleveland himself, particularly in his Newark speech, went as far as any man could to help that deception. Smith Weed, and others near him, gave their solemn confidential assurances to leading manufacturers that Mr. Cleveland and the party could be trusted to protect their industries. One has only to contrast his speeches then, and their pledges in his behalf, with his letter to Mr. Manning, to see how truthfully Mr. Randall states the dishonorable position of his party. It is no wonder that Mr. Morrison gets angry and disgusted. Surely much use to the switchmen in Chicago. They it is enough to make a man sick of public life,

The passage of the bill providing for the expulsion of the French Princes through the Sen- lot of the Democratic party these days is not a ate settles the question so far. The bearing of happy one. A good deal of kniling "from the The new city directory shows an increase of the measure will be regarded from widely inside" is in progress. Turn where one will, 8,827 names over last year, and an estimated differing points of view, and it is a peculiarity of the situation that there is justification for radically divergent interpretations. Thus M. Democrat. Run your eyes over this list of de Freycinet is accused, and not without evi- casualties actual or impending : dence, of having been driven to introduce the have gone so far as to intimate that the measure was adopted as the only means of saving the | ion of Morrison, Ministers. On the other hand, M. de Freycinet and the advocates of the expulsion who do not be onge to the radical party, affirm, and clearly with reason, that though the radicals favor the law its passage never would have been possible apon the grounds taken by them: that the expulsion was voted because the Orleanist intrigues which have been carried on with foreign courts have tended to compromise the republic seriously; and because, though exile will not stop intrigue, it will at least relieve the Government of France from all responsibility for those who carry it on.

It is further argued that notwithstanding their protestations and their apparent passivity, the Princes while residing in France keep alive the monarchical legend and exercise the influence of actual and accessible Pretenders. And it is contended that though in theory the republic ought to regard and treat these men as ordinary citizens, in effect, so long as they are dress plamply charging the "regular" organizaheld by neighboring courts, unfriendly to the republic, to be rightful heirs to the throne, it is impossible to prevent them from having a charging that the protesting Democrats are formidable following and exercising a political strikers. influence which, whether small or great, is certainly hostile to the present form of government. Nor must it be forgotten that European criticism upon the present action of France is deeply prejudicial. It proceeds from monarch ists and imperialists; that is to say, from men trained to believe that the claims of the Prince to the throne of France are equitable, and that the republic is a standing menace to the Powers of Europe. When therefore these critics pretend solicitude concerning the maintenance of a consistently democratic course by France, and pronounce the expulsion of the Princes a violation of republican principles, it is not necessary

to permit much emphasis to these strictures. Certainly the French republic has the right to protect itself against cabals and intrigues from within or from without. Now the question most vital to the present case is whether the Princes have been connected with such intrigues. Foreign critics deay their connection. French critics assert it, and we think the latter are the best authorities under the circumstances. Moreover, the votes by which the bill passed the Chamber and the Senate afford proof that the conviction of the wisdom of the measure was far more general than could be the case if the original charge against M. de Freycinet-of having pandered to the extremism of the radicals-were true. The weight | notice. He has an abiding faith in the efficacy of the vote cast for the passage of the bill in of that mode of expressing his opinion fact must be considered strong evidence that and is apparently determined "to beat the the expulsion is a serious and well-considered measure, and that it is not, as so persistently alleged, a mere streke of opportunism. As to sense that the refusal of England to permit the Stuart Pretenders to land in the United Kingis a measure of precaution which any Govern-

INDIANS AS FOREIGNERS. The preposterous position occupied by the Indians in this country has just been illustrated clearly by a decision of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to the effect that the red man is a foreigner. There is, of course, nothing new in the principle. It is an inevitable inference from the practice of making treaties with the Indian tribes. But the United States Government has employed so many and such radically different policies toward its wards" that the incongruities and anomalies of the situation have become amazing. Thus it is to be observed that Congress, while conceding in one way the position of a foreign nation to the Indians, undertakes in another way the care and subsistence of these foreigners, and vet further proceeds to dispose of their territory as if they possessed no rights whatever. Even the present decision that the Indian is a foreigner operates only to prevent the Cherokees from obtaining justice upon certain men accused of swindling them. Congress could pass the law which resulted in robbing them of a large amount, but when they seek restitution they are coolly informed that they are foreigners, and that the court has no jurisdiction in the matter.

The muddle in short, seems all but hopeless, and the disgrace arising from it becomes deeper every year. To the world it must appear that whenever we have to do with the Indians we throw off every pretence of honor and equity, and cheat and rob them with shameless greed and persistency. Notwithstanding the incompatibility of the attitudes we have assumed toward them, our incongruous and contradictory policies all operate alike in one way: they all work together for the plundering of the Indian. Happily in the citizens are likely to be so seriously affected that Congress will probably be driven to adopt the only measure which can clear up the entanglement. Right of way has been granted several railway corporations through the Indian reservations. Now if the Indians are foreigners, it is clear that Congress had no authority to grant right of way through their selves threatened with costly and tedious the National Legislature to take action in the

There is one plain and obvious remedy ,for the trouble, and that is to cut the Gordian knot by making the Indian a citizen of the United States. The situation swarms with blunders and absordities. We have a foreign nation or rather a series of foreign nations planted here and there among us. We are called on to maintain them, and to make laws for them, but we must not enter upon their territory. We declare them foreigners, though in truth they are the original owners of the soil and we are the foreigners. The United States pretends to own the entire country, yet does not control (except illegitimately) the Indian Territory. By sweeping away all the rubbish of treatymaking with tribes of savages, and all the jargon about foreigners, and dealing with the Indians as we deal with the immigrants, we can get back to common sense and the principles of equity, but in no other way. Now, too, that powerful comparate interests are involved, there is some hope that the matter will be brought within the sphere of "practical" politics, and that the justice which Congress would not do the Indian simply because it was justice, may be done because by refusing longer to do it American citizens may be injared. Let the good work be accomplished, however, and the friends of the Indian will not attempt to look the gift-herse in the mouth.

THE EXPULSION OF THE FRENCH PRINCES | A SERIOUS FALLING OUT AMONG FRIENDS. Taking one consideration with another, the he discovers a Democratic razor a-flying through the air, aimed by a Democrat at a

William Morrison (Dem.) is visibly thirsting bill as a sop to the radicals; in fact, some critics for the gore of Samuel Randall (Dem.) Just as evidently Randall has his own vitriolic opin-

Governor Hill (Dem.) was cordially and unanimously absent from Decoration Day services in New-York and Brooklyn which were attended by President Cleveland (Dera.) Henry Watterson (Dem.) calls Congressman

Timothy J. Campbell (Dem.) a hoodlum.

The Buffalo Courier (Dem.) stigmatizes ten (Dem.) members of the New-York Congressional delegation as cowards and angrily invites their defeat in case of renomination.

The Chicago Times (Dem.) pulories the De mocracy as "an organized fraud," "a hypocritical sham," " a name to capture the vote of electoral fools for the profit of office-seekers." The Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.) de-

mands that the eastern wing of the (Dem.) party shall be sent to the rear for incompetency and treachery.

The editor of The Albany Times (Dem.) unite with other leading Democrats in a public adtion (Dem.) with gross frauds upon the ballotbox. The Albany Argus (Dem.) retorts by

President Cleveland's home organ (Dem.) eneers at The Sun (Dem.), The Brooklyn Lagle (Dem.) and The Rochester Union (Dem.) as being politically unorthodox and therefore untrustworthy exponents of the Democratic faith. Harper's Weekly (Dem.) is accused by The New-York World (Dem.) with demonstrating that "not a Democrat other than Mr. Cleveland could be elected [in 1888] and that Mr. Cleveland could not be elected because the Demo-

cratic politicians would beat him at the polls. The New-York Star (Dem.) whips out its scalping knife and swears that its neighbor

But we have not the heart to go on. It is not strange that Thurman assures the reporters he is out of (Dam.) polities. No man is prudent who is in them just now, unless he is protected from the attention of his (Dem.) party friends by an accident insurance policy.

HOSTILE TO AMERICAN INTEREST. An Administration organ imparts the information, in the nature of a threat, that should the House pass the Senate bill for a Congress of American nations it will be vetoed by the President. Foolish as that would be, it need cause no surprise. It was by means of a veto that Mr. Clev land was first brought to public record." The criticisms made in Congress vesterday show the injustice of many of these vetoes, founded, as they often are, on ignor-

from subordinates. Under these circumstances a veto of such a worthy measure as that for a Congress of Nations would not be surprising. This particular bill was passed unanimously by the Senate, and a similar measure has been

ance of the facts and misinformation obtained

confer in regard to methods of promoting their clergy. political progress and prosperity. It is not a mandatory measure, and the conference can only make recommendations. But the object is with the countries to the south. Their com- is wise who does not repeat his blunders. merce exceeds \$800,000,000 annually. The share of the United States in that commerce is less than 10 per cent. The balance of trade in that direction is largely against us. With a little effort an enormous increase in our exports can

Last year Congress made a small appropriation to increase the mail service to South America. Plain as was this mandate, the Administration completely nullified it, and made Park, Philadelphia. It represents him as he appeared our foreign mail service the laughing stock of at Gettysburg. the world. This year the influence of the Administration has been exerted to prevent any appropriation that will take from foreign bridge of the wheel. steamships the work of carrying the mails. It is willing and does pay 38 cents a mile to Engish lines for carrying transatlantic mails, but it refuses to pay more than 4 cents per mile to year, is still strong and enjoys excellent health. He will American steamships for carrying the mails to go to Darien, Conn. early next month to spend the summer. He is still consulting physician for four hospitals. South America. It pays 53 cents a mile to coastwise vessels, even where railroads can do the service, and calls that fair pay, but it re- health, left New-York with his physician on Tuesday fuses more than 1 1-3 cents per mile to a line evening for his home to St. Louis. His relief from busi

The Senate passed an amendment to the Post office Appropriation bill to right this grievous

The Southwestern railroad strike. to Venezaela. Office Appropriation bill to right this grievous the sound water in a soun the incompetent Democratic leaders in the before the Prince and Princess of Wales and other royal House have combined to resist the attempt. In the sharp struggle for the control of the South the sharp struggle for the control of the South the sharp struggle for the control of the South the artist to repeat it at Marinorouga House. American trade a few thousand dollars spent for mail communication may prove the turning point. But instead of assisting our commerce, delphia. the Administration, either through ignorance or design, aids in driving our flag from the ocean | England on July 1. and thus strengthens England's maritime supremacy.

THE TROY STRIKE.

on the part of the Knights of Labor, to secure a change in the terms proposed by the manufacturers has been defeated, and to the end the employers refused to recognize the Knights in any manner. But they agreed, if the hands returned to work, and after fairly trying the proposed rules for a time desired any changes, to discuss those changes in a fair spirit. This strike, having lasted for about four weeks, has cost the workers, according to state-four weeks, has cost the workers, according to state-four that in Central Park. Here is a bast of ments of the amount of pay-roils in the different | Moore, not a tenth part as bad as some of the statuary establishments, about \$625,000. They have in Central Park; and teams courts and croquet grounds gained absolutely nothing by relying upon the that make the hand from to grasp a racket or mallet; gained absolutely nothing by relying upon the representation of Knights of Labor and resorting and a bit of lake and woodland that is a perfect pictorial to the strike, unless it is true that the manufacturers are more kindly disposed to-day, after four weeks of idleness and less, than they would have been at the beginning, if proposals to arbitrate had been at the beginning, if proposals to arbitrate had proposals to arbitrate had proposals to arbitrate had proposals to arbitrate had been indictionally without any threats or been at the beginning, if proposals to arbitrate had been judiciously made without any threats or strikes. It cannot be said, therefore, that the advice or countenance of the labor organization has helped the workers in this particular. But, with or without the advice received, they have lost more than half a million in money, and the country also has lost a still larger sum. Would it not have been better, would in not be better in all such cases, to try to the utmost all reasonable and peaceful measures before reserving to the attempted coercion of employers by the stoppage of works?

On the other hand, it is but right to say that a moral obligation now rests upon the employers to

moral obligation now rests upon the employers to lock into the matter dispassionately, and to ascertain whether their wages and rules are in all respects such as they ought to be. If they are not, if in any respect the employers are not doing their duty to the employers are morally bound to right the wrong as early as practicable. And, independently of all questions of right and wrong in the matter, if they consider well they will realize that it is for their interest, as it is for the interest of every employer, to pay good wages in order to secure good workers and willing and efficient work.

The Saunterer was seated in an open horse-car the objects was easily as over the new apring suit of next, perhaps too iolerant neignbor. The saunterer kept moving away, but the end of kept following nin with the persistency of the dog hend. Sharleyow, while the mother smiled placifily as if the whole all if was a very good lose indeed. If there had not been a lady in the case—was sufferer summitte ito being made a door-mat of until one of the large dry-goods houses was reached, and the life annexed by and woman got out together, to the great relief of one who subsequently spent as hour or more in removing the dirt from his clothing.—[Boston Budget, tain whether their wages and rules are in all

The Fifth-ave, pavement seems to be rising up as a testimony against Contractor Baird.

the way The Manchester Union speaks of him.

The total amount which Receiver Davies ha btained on the Warner judgments, one of which is have been \$41,602 99. If Mr. Warner has good luck he may be of service in paying the receiver's bills. Yet if the Appellate Court should set aside the judgments, even this poor consolation would not be obtained. The receiver has some \$85,000 tied up awaiting judicial decisions. He can be thankful for one thing, however. He has as receiver \$27 39 solid cash in the effice.

According to General Rosecrans the war of the rebellion cost \$6,189,920,908. P. S.-The Demo cratic party comes nigh.

It is said on good authority that the Yale 'Varsity crew " are hampered a good deal by recitations." This is indeed sad. Perhaps Yale's new president | the sword. will not on the principle that compared with good rowing a good education is nowhere; or, if he does not admit this unregenerate axiom now, he will when the races at New-London are over.

The last Legislature passed and Governor Hill

has signed a bill which is of special interest to Mugwump newspapers. This bill relates to vinegar, and as a Mugwump editor without his vinegar would be as badiy off as the old woman in the story without her total deprayity, its provisions ought to be studied by every occupant of an "independent" sanctum. Our lawmakers were induced to pass this reform measure by the representations of the manufacturers of trustworthy vinegar, and naturally it has for its object the banishment from the market of crooked vinegar. Mugwumps will do well to paste the first section in their hats. It was drawn up with a view of protecting eider vinegar from vinegar which is " not the legitimate product of pure apple juice." Hence, obviously, it bears very hard on your Mugwump organ whose columns are flooded with vinegar made from galt, wormwood, vitriol, the soured milk of human kindness. Illegitimate vinegar must go. The prohibition will be a terrible blow to our Mugwump contemporaries but the public justly feel that poor vinegar is the poorest sort of a thing.

If the Canadian dispatches are correct the Domin ion has a delicit of about \$5,000,000 this year Poor people cannot afford to be too monstrously proud. Canada must either borrow from the rich American colony at Montreal or sell her bait.

Brooklyn is following New-York in cularging its police force. Inasmuch as Brooklyn has only 600 policemen, an increase seems a necessity. The Board of Estimate has made provision for seventyfive additional patrolmen. Even 675 is a small force for so big a city; but the increase is as great

Demogratic Congressmen from this State who voted against considering it. It calls them "cowards," intimates that they have misrepresented their constituents, and talks about their not being pension to every man who enlisted for service the apprehensions about the Princes just now are somewhat exaggerated, there is no reason to the President to invite representatives of that the Democratic State Committee read the

suppose that any harm will follow the decree of American nations to neet in Washington to offenders out of the party without benefit of the SENATOR MILLER AT UNION

"What public man does not make mistakes?" inquires Governor Hall apropos of President Cleveland. True, true. But a man's success is generally to open the way for an increase in our trade judged by the number of mistakes he makes. He

> It was a short-lived comfort which eighteen Alder men got out of the report that ex-Alderman Waite had committed suicide.

Mr. Cleveland should remember, in case Mr. Manbe made to those countries. But every such ning's retirement from the Treasury Department is move meets with the hestility of the Adminis- permanent, that the country wants no Wall Street speculator in his place.

PERSONAL.

A model has been completed of the equestrian statue of General Meads which is to be placed in Fairmount

The Rev. George F. Pentecost has gone to England for a bicycling tour. The Rev. Dr. Wayland Hoyt, lately of

General S. B. Buckner has a farm of 1,500 acres, 600 Dr. Alonzo Cark, of this city, although in his eightieth

Vice-President Hoxie, of the Missouri Pacific Railway, who has been at the East for a few weeks in search of

A monument to the late Hon. John Welsh is to be erected on the new concourse in Fairmount Park, Phila-The Rev. Brooke Herford, of Boston, will sail for

Senator Morrill, of Vermont, is steadily recovering health.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The shirt and coling workers of Troy have at last | Central Park is bigger than Prospect Park, and older, returned to work. Every attempt on their part, or and has cost much more. But the New-Yorker who on the part of the Knights of Labor, to secure a suiffs at the pleasure-ground of his transpontine neigh-

Tramps are said to be very numerous in Massachusetts.

The Evening Post takes a column to say that it actually enjoys being caded a "Mngwump"; but it is silent in regard to its opinion of its other and more familiar pet "Great, brainy, loyal Governor David B. Hill" is too, dear! Got so you just hanker after it?

wonder in what style The Union takes on when the late lamented Thomas Jefferson becomes the subject of its eulogistic reference. "Great"—"brainy"—hill. Well, say what you will, for a man who likes anti-climax that's the sort of thing that's sure to please him.

The total amount which December 1 limits. We like the late of the la

Mr. Munday is an evangelist now laboring in Nashville and other Southern cities who seems to have for \$1,400,000, is \$41,868 60. His expenses for "caught on" to the style of "Sam" Jones very successtwo years, allowing nothing as yet for himself, fully. "You galvanized Christians," he said the other day, "are going to hell on a lightning express train that stops neither for wood or water, but burns coal that here to-day. You are going to set up a first-class society in hell. That's what you are going to do, and I am going to prove it to you by the Bible. You are not like other Christians, you copper-back sons of the devil. You are leading souls to hell."

"Do you know," said a prominent St. Paul divine the up a church do it by personal solicitation. There are very few men whose sermons will attract and hold peo-pic."—[St. Paul Globe.

The ink eraser may succeed the pen as mightler than

"Yes, sir," said a real estate agent to an amateur farmer, "this is as line a piece of land as there is in the country. Fifty acres good soil, and then there is a magnineent cold spring on the land."

"Is, on? Well, I guess I don't want it. I've heard too muon about cold springs killing the crops. I may not look like a farmer, but I don't want any cold spring thrown in with my land."—[thicago Rambler.

THE VALUE OF TRADES UNIONS.

From The Minneapolis Tribune.

Trades unions are an excellent simil. They have accomplished worthy results, and have a great future before them. But they must face the fact that their ciaims and wishes are not paramount, and that they are only a small part of a great country.

CONSIDERABLY BEHIND THE TIMES. Somebody should speak to Congress about the early closing movement,

NO PRESIDENT AT ALL NEXT TIME.

From The New-York World.

It is thus clearly demonstrated by The Evening Post that if Mr. Biaine should be nominated he would be defeated, and if any other kepatolican should be the candidate the Biaine men would defeat him. It is as clearly demonstrated by Harper's Weekly that not a Democrat other than Mr. Cleveland could be elected, and that Mr. Cleveland could be elected, and that Mr. Cleveland could be elected because the Democratic politicians would beat him at the polis. If both these Magwangs errs are right then nobody can Democratic politicians would beat him at the polis. I both these Mugwump seers are right then hobody can

A CORRECT VIEW OF EMIGRATION,
From The New-York Mail and Express.
Mr. Depew's argument for two trains imitation of
minigration puts the case on good ground.

HE THINKS TARIFF REFORM IS HIS MISSION. We nominate the following the following the Persian mission; or if there is an office any further away from this country, we nominate him for that

LET THE EAGLE SCREAM! From The Cincingat Enguirer.

Secession from the Deminion having been voted [in Nova Scotia] annexation to the United States is the popular cry. . Suppose it (the Dominion Government) holds that its Union is invitable, and attempts to coerce the seceders. To any one who has studied the Dominion Constitution such a claim will appear to be nothing less than pure idiocy. Their system is a confederation, not a Union.

in proportion to the present number as the proposed addition of 300 to the New-York force.

If Lord Randolph Churchill could be induced to write a fresh manifesto every day, the triumph of Home Rule would be certain.

Disgusted and appered at the defeat of the Morrison Tariff bill, The Buffalo Cowrier falls foul of the Democratic Congressment from this State when the Linior State and Linior. The time is at hand.

UNWILLING TO BE WAGGED BY MUGWUMPS.

NEGLECTING HIS OPPORTUNITIES, From The St. Louis Republican.
Lord Randolpa Couronities wife should read american papers to him.

HIS ADVICE TO COLLEGE STUDENTS.

NEED OF EDUCATED MEN IN POLITICS-DEGREES GRANTED AND PRIZES AWARDED. [BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

SCHENECTADY, June 22 .- The inclement weather this morning did not dampen the arder of the friends of Union College, and when Judge Sanders, president ad interim ascended the pulpit of the First Reformed Church, at 19 a.m., and asked the audience to rise and the CXVIIth Psalm, fully 4,000 people joined in singing to the tune of "Old Hundred," The exercises of the eighty-ninth commencement were then opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Alexander, of New-York, The Bialchford medal, awarded to the best orator from among the eight highest seniors in the classical divi-sion, was contested as follows: "Anglo-Saxon Sq. premacy," Edwin Charles Angle, Schenectady; "Epochs of Progress," Howard J. Cole, Albany; "Whither ward," Edwin S. C. Harris, Schuylerville; "The Present State of the Nation," Allen H. Jackson, Schenee tady; "Make Haste Slowly," William Pierce Landon, Schenectady; "Heroes and Herotem," John E. Ostrander, Slingerfands; "The National Out look," Frederick D. Randall, Stafford; "Christianity versus Science," Frederick W. Skinner, Brownville: valedictory, Elmer Ellsworth Veeder, Schenectady. Senator Warner Miller, as the Honorary Chancello

for the year, delivered an address to the graduating class on "The Position and Duties of Educated Men a a Republic," of which the following report is a synop-

sis:

No free government was ever established and long
maintained of which the corner-stone was not the intelligence of the people and in which the educated classes
did not, to a large extent, direct and control affairs; and did not, to a large extent, direct and control affairs; and whenever in the past a free people have put aside the leadership of their scholars and philosophers and relied upon the military for the preservation of their institutions, the end has always been the loss of their institutions, the end has always been the loss of their interties and the establishment of despotsans. You may complain that your lot is east in the "piping times of peace" and that there seem to be no great achievements before you. I trust that bugic call may never sound in your ears or again break over a distracted and divided country. The dangers which threaten the permanency of our institutions are not armed foes within or threatening foes from without, but are rather to be found in the failure of so many of our people to perform their full duths as citizens, to practice that self-denial and self-control that alone render a people fit for self-covernment or testocky to quard the fundamental principle of our system, which is the highest possible liberty to the individual consonant with the greatest good to the entire body of our citizens.

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The danger of illiteracy among a self-covering people cannot be overestimated. Another danger, more subtia and insimulating than any other and, therefore, more difficult of remedy, is the fact among many of our interingent citizens of that high standard of integrity, in both private and public adhars, which renders corruption in office impossible, or finding it there would drive it out of the tempes of illerty with the scourze of an outraced public opinion.

These are a few of the evils which threaten us. In battling agains' them you may find a career as honorable and demanding as high courage and patriotism as ever came to the greatest of our unitary capitains. Every people looks to inseducated men for connect and leadership. How will you meet the great responsibilities of your position! Even now the least is fined with the noise of an unwise and undecessary contest between Capital and Lanor, orought on whethy by he ignorance of both parties of the fundamental principles which should control their mutual relations and a dissegard of their duties and obligations to each other. This contest, if not specify ended by wise counsais, will be more disastrous to all our people than any similar disagreement we have ever known, it is only in this century and under our form of government that the full freedom and entranchisement of haor has been estatosaid by a similar all to a participation in the functions of government. Whilst under our form of government that when it is only as the centure and original right which is enjoyed by the more favored of our citizens, it should not torest that it has notion or legal right to corice the action of one of its own order nor by force to abridge any of the rights of

suit and still maintain the largest degree of personal liberty.

Two opposings ystems of political philosophy confront each other in the arena of our politics. The one would have the State do everything for the citizen, the other would have it do sa little as possible. Our Government was organized to increase the liberty of the inividual, not to aliminish it by increasing the power of the State. Strange as it may appoar, the chief, advocates of a system that small do everything for the individual are those persons of foreign botth who have come among us to eacage the tyranny of excessive power in government. As we cherish the institutions committed to us by the fathers, let us avoid both Socialism and Communical. The other system, that of non-interference rests on that colli-booked principle of modern assence called "evolution," or "the survival of the fittest." It holds that one seem class of wes nothing to any other class and that

I will not pause to picture a government based on I will not pause to picture a government based on such principles. Cannibalism would be preferable—it feeds on its enemies, not on its kin.

The best system of government is found midway between these. Such a Government in my judgment we have, which secures through the medium of the State and Federal organizations the greatest possible liberty to all, and which does not hesitate to assume and exercise great functions and powers whenever it small appear that by so doing the best interests of the whole people can be secured.

I come now to the discussion of your proper position and duties in the political life of our people. Burse has said: "Party divisions, whether on the whole operating for good or evil, are things inseparable from free govern-

loes not control, your career. Pethaps you have already made your choice, moved thereto by associations of early training. Before making the clones irrevocable, you should carefully study the political history of your country. If you do, you will find that parties are not the ephemeral and uncertain organizations they are sometimes represented to be, but that the underlying principles and politics of the two original parties as organized under the leadership of Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton.

Parties may change their names; they seldom change their principles. I do not propose to go into any discussion of existing parties, their theories of acts, but to cally our attention to the necessity of your active par-

inaterially different from the principles and policies of the two ornical parties as organized under the leaver-slip of Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton.

Parties may change their names; they selion enames their principles. I do not propose to go into any discussion of existing parties, their theories or acts, but to call your attention to the necessity of your active paramonic of the parties of public districts. Principles of administration and matters of public intenset are only carried into execution through the agency of political parties. If you are to exert your proper and lectumize indirects and the political party. You should be party men in the best and failest sense of the term. Your conscience and intellect first approxima the principles and political of the political party. You also do not abandon it and seek to defeat it by going over to the opposition. You cannot do it without being untrue to the principles which you have esponsel. But rather exertally our energies to correct the methods and to crive into obscurity the corrupt leaders.

You will be told by the moders political pullosopher, who is too independent and good to belong to either party, but who forsates on both, that the way to purify a party is to desert and defeat it. Such unight be according proclame was one of correct administration. But according to the political party of the history of the parties of our competition was one of correct administration. But according to the moders in the party of the party will snow that even repeated defeats have never done much to change their auchods or leaders.

True reform must come from within the party, not from without. The intelligence and virtue of a country do not govern it, the ignorance and venaity will.

I know there is much modern teaching the leadency of whom is to keep educated men and schouars from axing part in public affairs. Too many American conleges are unumed to change their auchods or leaders.

The reform must come from within the party modern the reformance of your wo

When Senator Miller finished his address, the senator Miller finished his address, the seniors received their degrees from Dean Cady Staniey. President Lamion then then announced the following honorary degrees: Dector of Laws-Warner Miller, '60, and John Ira Bennett, '54; Doctor of Divinity—the Rev. Statey B. Rossitef, '65, the Rev. Tennis S. Hamilin, '67, the Rev. James Norton Crecker, '49; Doctor of Philosophy—Professor Cady Staley, '65; Master of Arts-Daniel S. Lamont, '72. The degree of Mr. Lamont was announced amid long-continued appliance. The whole assembly joined in singing the song "To\_Old Union," after which the